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ICE CREAM
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MILKMAID
EVAPORATED
CREAM.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER
All kinds of Photographs
Work done in most styles
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs & Professionals
22, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

No. 15,654

號三月七年三十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1913.

丑癸亥歲年二國民華中

PRICE, 28.00 Per Month.

Thorne's

No. 4
**OLD VAT
WHISKY**

as supplied to the House
of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

POPULAR

ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, January 2, 1913.

INTERESTING WEDDING.

On Thursday, June 6th, a very pretty and interesting wedding took place in Sandakan, when Mr. Gustav Sembill, Manager of Batu Lima Estate, married Miss Meta Reuter of Koenigsberg, Germany. A civil marriage was first contracted before the Registrar at a few minutes past four o'clock. Following upon this the Lutheran marriage ceremony was solemnized. This took place at "Merchiston," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McEneaney, with whom the bride had been staying since the previous Sunday, when she arrived in this country from Hongkong. The ceremony had been very tastefully and thoroughly decorated by Mrs. McEneaney and Miss Dackie. An altar was erected at the eastward end. Here, before the considerable number of guests who had been invited, the Reverend Schulz, of Kadat, conducted the form of religious service adopted by those of the Lutheran faith. This service is of a somewhat longer duration than that of the English church, and the reverend gentleman, who, we regret to say, was suffering from an attack of fever, was at one time on the point of breaking down. No such unfortunate happening, however, occurred. The bride wore an extremely pretty dress of white crepe de chine, and lace, with a net veil and wreath of myrtle. Shortly after this a third ceremony took place, namely that presided over by the photographer. The bridal pair then left for Batu Lima, having first to run the gauntlet of the rice merchants, who, notwithstanding the fact that they had already expended a considerable quantity of the material upon one another, were both energetic and well armed. We take this opportunity of wishing Mr. and Mrs. Sembill the best of good luck.—British North Borneo Herald.

PAUPER TO TAKE THE WATERS.

The London Guardians decided recently to send a widow who is receiving out-relief to the Royal Mineral Water Hospital at Bath.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headings to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what the name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A DAIRY IN A CUPBOARD

to be complete should comprise
A FEW TINS OF EACH OF

ITEM I.—MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

For all Culinary and General Purposes.

ITEM II.—MILKMAID EVAPORATED CREAM

For Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Ices and Stewed Fruits.

ITEM III.—MILKMAID STERILIZED NATURAL MILK

For Drinking Purposes.

For all purposes for which FRESH MILK is used.

WHY NOT HAVE

A DAIRY IN YOUR CUPBOARD

and be independent of the Milkman?

All Milkmaid Products are guaranteed to contain ALL the Cream.

BIJOU THEATRE.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

TO-NIGHT! SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT TO-NIGHT!

MISS OHINTA ZEREGA,

The World-renowned Classical Dancer who has performed before the Crowned Heads of Europe, will make her Debut.
THIS EVENING at 8.15 P.M.
NEW PICTURES NIGHTLY.

THE EASTERN BAZAAR

(W. ASSOMULL & Co.)

Late of D'Almeida Street HAVE REMOVED to Commodious premises at
No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

In addition to SILKS, DRAPERIES and a large variety of other Goods, an entirely new line has been opened up in JEWELLERY.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Hongkong, June 15, 1913.

Mineral Water.

The Best Table Water.

PT. Per Case 4 Dozen.....\$5.00. BABY, Per Case 5 Dozen.....\$5.00.

AGENTS: TOKYO HOTEL. 33A, CORNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 16, 1913.

WING FAT CHEONG.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTERS.

Just Unpacked for Summer Wear.

WASHABLE SHOWER PROOF SUITINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT WORSTED TROPICAL SUITS.

MADE TO ORDER WITHIN SHORTEST TIME.

NEW PANAMA HATS AND EWEAR.

34A, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL.



SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1884

I buy for Cash all kinds of STAMPS of China, Hongkong, Straits and East Asian Countries, or I give in exchange various kinds of Watches, Chains and other articles. In sending Cash or Exchange will be given as wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogues and conditions of exchange to
S. E. RAM,
AMSTERDAM-PAIS (France).
Hongkong, April 3, 1913.

CREAM ALPACCA LUSTRES.

SUITABLE for making LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES and COATS. 20 inches wide. Price \$10.00 per piece of 20 yds. Cash only. Apply ALEX. ROSS & CO., next door to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.
Hongkong, June 5, 1913.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE. WARE. MECHANICALS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 35 and 37, DES VCEUX ROAD, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1909.

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel, where Living is a Real Pleasure
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT
Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.
Under the Personal Management of O. J. OWEN, Proprietor.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GRAN HONGKONG
Telephone No. 819

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 33' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. Remy, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 212.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

THE QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL CO.

AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALITIES:

HIGH CLASS TAILORS' & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS:

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

High Standard of Quality.

Cheapest Store in the East.

Queen's Road Central: The Old Supreme Court. Telephone 1450.

Hongkong, June 10, 1913.

OUR BREAD

PERFECTION.

CAKES & PASTRY

PAR EXCELLENCE

TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1913.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

J. E. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA HILL.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent islands for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Terms: From \$5 per day. Town Office. 4, DES VCEUX ROAD.

GRAND HOTEL

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHERMANN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net.

Shewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

VICTORIA

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

The Standard of Excellence.

The claims made for merit in other preparations and their realization along in the superior merit of our

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A CHOICE SELECTION

FRY'S KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES.

CADBURRY'S IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES.

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

30 Cents Each, 4 for \$1.00

Beth Mason, Elsie Rowlands.

A Reaping, E. F. Benson.

Queen Shoba's Ring, Rider Haggard.

Blade of Grass, Farjeon.

A Girl from the South, Garvie.

Gretchen, Rita.

Captain All, Jacobs.

Doris, Mrs. Hungerford.

Love in Parnockley Town, Crockett.

The Sea Wolf, Jack London.

The Mystery of Roger Bellock, Gallon.

Jim Crowshaw's Mary, Fred M. White.

The Lord of the Sea, Skid.

The Arrest of Arsene Lupin, M. Leblanc.

Erica's Husband, Adeline Sergeant.

For Henri & Navarre, Dorothea Conyem.

A Bitter Bondage, Bertha Clay.

FRENCH.

Dingo, Octave Mirbeau. 2.00.

Jacquou Le Croquant, Eugon Leroy. .80.

William Shakespeare, Victor Hugo. .80.

Teiguemado & Co, Victor Hugo. .80.

Une Tenebreuse Affaire, Balzac. .80.

Scenes de la Vie de Boheme, Murger. .80.

CLOTH, 50 Cents Each.

Mid the Thick Arrows, Max Pemberton.

In Cupid's Chains, Garvie.

She, Rider Haggard.

A Quaker Wedding, Mrs. Fred Reynolds.

The Pursuit of Mr. Faviel, R.E. Vernode.

The Island of Dr. Moreau, Wells.

Miss Stuart's Legacy, Flora Annie Steel.

Big Bow Mystery, Zangwill.

The Outcast of the Family, Garvie.

Nance, Garvie.

The Dancer in Yellow, Norris.

80 Cents Each.

The Visits of Elizabeth, Elmer Glyn.

Courbin Christiana, J.J. Bell.

The Spinster, Robert Walce.

The Beauty Shop, Daniel Woodroffe.

Eliza's Son, Barry Pain.

The Bush Track, David Heinemann.

Mrs. Thompson, W.B. Maxwell.

The Two Vampires, Booth Tarkington.

A London Girl, Tales of the Great City.

The Human Slaughter House, Wilhelm.

Lamusa.

The eternal query—

What to drink during the hot weather?

AQUARIUS MINERAL WATERS.

(With Spirits, Lime Juice, any Cordial or alone).

SIRDAR LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)



Hough & Hough

THE GOVERNMENT.
Auctioneers
and
General Brokers.
HONGKONG.

and have received instructions from the Government to sell by Public Auction, on the 11th July, 1913, at 11 A.M., at the Government Office, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, the following property:
1. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 100 acres.
2. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 50 acres.
3. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 20 acres.
4. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 10 acres.
5. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 5 acres.
6. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 2 acres.
7. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1 acre.
8. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/2 acre.
9. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4 acre.
10. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/8 acre.
11. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/16 acre.
12. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/32 acre.
13. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/64 acre.
14. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/128 acre.
15. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/256 acre.
16. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/512 acre.
17. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1024 acre.
18. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/2048 acre.
19. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4096 acre.
20. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/8192 acre.
21. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/16384 acre.
22. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/32768 acre.
23. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/65536 acre.
24. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/131072 acre.
25. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/262144 acre.
26. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/524288 acre.
27. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1048576 acre.
28. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/2097152 acre.
29. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4194304 acre.
30. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/8388608 acre.
31. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/16777216 acre.
32. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/33554432 acre.
33. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/67108864 acre.
34. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/134217728 acre.
35. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/268435456 acre.
36. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/536870912 acre.
37. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1073741824 acre.
38. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/2147483648 acre.
39. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4294967296 acre.
40. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/8589934592 acre.
41. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/17179869184 acre.
42. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/34359738368 acre.
43. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/68719476736 acre.
44. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/137438953472 acre.
45. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/274877906944 acre.
46. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/549755813888 acre.
47. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1099511627776 acre.
48. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/2199023255552 acre.
49. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4398046511104 acre.
50. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/8796093022208 acre.
51. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/17592186044416 acre.
52. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/35184372088832 acre.
53. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/70368744177664 acre.
54. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/140737488355328 acre.
55. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/281474976710656 acre.
56. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/562949953421312 acre.
57. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1125899906842624 acre.
58. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/2251799813685248 acre.
59. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4503599627370496 acre.
60. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/9007199254740992 acre.
61. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/18014398509481984 acre.
62. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/36028797018963968 acre.
63. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/72057594037927936 acre.
64. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/144115188075855872 acre.
65. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/288230376151711744 acre.
66. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/576460752303423488 acre.
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69. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4611686018427387904 acre.
70. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/9223372036854775808 acre.
71. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/18446744073709551616 acre.
72. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/36893488147419103232 acre.
73. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/73786976294838206464 acre.
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131. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 acre.
132. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 acre.
133. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 acre.
134. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 acre.
135. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 acre.
136. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 acre.
137. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 acre.
138. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/272225893536750770770699685945414569152 acre.
139. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/544451787073501541541399371890829138304 acre.
140. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1088903574147003083082798743781658276608 acre.
141. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/2177807148294006166165597487563316553216 acre.
142. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4355614296588012332331194975126633106432 acre.
143. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/8711228593176024664662389950253266212864 acre.
144. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1742245718635204932932477990050652425528 acre.
145. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/3484491437270409865864955980101304851056 acre.
146. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/6968982874540819731729911960202609702112 acre.
147. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/13937965749081639463459823200405219404224 acre.
148. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/27875931498163278926919646400810438808448 acre.
149. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/55751862996326557853839292801620877616896 acre.
150. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/111503725992653115707678585603241755233792 acre.
151. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/223007451985306231415357171206483510467584 acre.
152. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/446014903970612462830714342412967020935168 acre.
153. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/892029807941224925661428684825934041870336 acre.
154. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1784059615882449851322857369651868083740672 acre.
155. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/3568119231764899702645714739303736167481344 acre.
156. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/7136238463529799405291429478607472334962688 acre.
157. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/14272476927059598810582858957214944669925376 acre.
158. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/28544953854119197621165717914429889339850752 acre.
159. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/57089907708238395242331435828859778679701504 acre.
160. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/114179815416476790484662871657719557359403008 acre.
161. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/228359630832953580969325743315439114718806016 acre.
162. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/456719261665907161938651486630878229437612032 acre.
163. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/913438523331814323877302973261756458875224064 acre.
164. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1826877046663628647754605946523512917750448128 acre.
165. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/3653754093327257295509211893047025835500896256 acre.
166. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/7307508186654514591018423786094051671001792512 acre.
167. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/14615016373309029182036847572188103342003585024 acre.
168. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/29230032746618058364073695144376206684007170048 acre.
169. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/58460065493236116728147390288752413368014340096 acre.
170. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/116920130986472233456294780577504826736028680192 acre.
171. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/233840261972944466912589561155009653472057360384 acre.
172. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/467680523945888933825179122310019306944114720768 acre.
173. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/935361047891777867650358244620038613888229441536 acre.
174. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1870722095783555735300716489240077227776458883072 acre.
175. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/3741444191567111470601432978480154455552917766144 acre.
176. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/7482888383134222941202865956960308911111835532288 acre.
177. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/14965776766268445882405731913920617822223671064576 acre.
178. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/29931553532536891764811463827841235644447342129152 acre.
179. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/59863107065073783529622927655682471288888684258304 acre.
180. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/119726214130147567059245855311364942577777368516608 acre.
181. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/239452428260295134118491710622729885155554737033216 acre.
182. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/478904856520590268236983421245459770311109474066432 acre.
183. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/957809713041180536473966842490919540622218948132864 acre.
184. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1915619426082361072947933649801839081244437892265728 acre.
185. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/3831238852164722145895867299603678162488875784531456 acre.
186. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/7662477704329444291791734599207356324977751569062912 acre.
187. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/15324955408658888583583469198414712649955503138125824 acre.
188. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/30649910817317777167166938396829425299911006276251648 acre.
189. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/61299821634635554334333876793658850599822012552503296 acre.
190. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/122599643269271108668667753587317701199644025105006592 acre.
191. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/245199286538542217337335507174635402399288050210013184 acre.
192. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/490398573077084434674671014349270804798576100420026368 acre.
193. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/980797146154168869349342028698541609597152200840052736 acre.
194. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1961594292288337738698684057397083219194304401680105472 acre.
195. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/3923188584576675477397368114794166438388608803360210944 acre.
196. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/7846377169153350954794736229588332876777217606720421888 acre.
197. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/15692754338306701909589472459176665753554435213440843776 acre.
198. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/31385508676613403819178944918353331507108870426881687552 acre.
199. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/62771017353226807638357889836706663014217740853763375104 acre.
200. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/125542034706453615276715779673413326028435481707526750208 acre.
201. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/251084069412907230553431559346826652056870963415053500416 acre.
202. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/502168138825814461106863118693653304113741926830107000832 acre.
203. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1004336277651628922213726237387306608227483853660214001664 acre.
204. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/2008672555303257844427452474774613216454967707320428003328 acre.
205. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/4017345110606515688854904949549226432909935414640856006656 acre.
206. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/8034690221213031377709809899098452865819870829281712013312 acre.
207. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/16069380442426067555419619798196905731639741658563424026624 acre.
208. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/32138760884852135110839239596393811463279483317126848053248 acre.
209. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/64277521769704270221678479192787622926558966634253696106496 acre.
210. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/128555043539408540443356958385575245853117933268507392212992 acre.
211. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/257110087078817080886713916771150491706235866537014784425984 acre.
212. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/514220174157634161773427833542300983412471733074029568851968 acre.
213. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about 1/1028440348315268323546855667084601966824943466148059137703936 acre.
214. A piece of land, situated in the New Territories, containing an area of about

His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station

Case	Time	Area	INR	Comment
1	10:00	100	1.2	Normal
2	10:15	100	1.2	Normal
3	10:30	100	1.2	Normal
4	10:45	100	1.2	Normal
5	11:00	100	1.2	Normal
6	11:15	100	1.2	Normal
7	11:30	100	1.2	Normal
8	11:45	100	1.2	Normal
9	12:00	100	1.2	Normal
10	12:15	100	1.2	Normal
11	12:30	100	1.2	Normal
12	12:45	100	1.2	Normal
13	13:00	100	1.2	Normal
14	13:15	100	1.2	Normal
15	13:30	100	1.2	Normal
16	13:45	100	1.2	Normal
17	14:00	100	1.2	Normal
18	14:15	100	1.2	Normal
19	14:30	100	1.2	Normal
20	14:45	100	1.2	Normal
21	15:00	100	1.2	Normal
22	15:15	100	1.2	Normal
23	15:30	100	1.2	Normal
24	15:45	100	1.2	Normal
25	16:00	100	1.2	Normal
26	16:15	100	1.2	Normal
27	16:30	100	1.2	Normal
28	16:45	100	1.2	Normal
29	17:00	100	1.2	Normal
30	17:15	100	1.2	Normal
31	17:30	100	1.2	Normal
32	17:45	100	1.2	Normal
33	18:00	100	1.2	Normal
34	18:15	100	1.2	Normal
35	18:30	100	1.2	Normal
36	18:45	100	1.2	Normal
37	19:00	100	1.2	Normal
38	19:15	100	1.2	Normal
39	19:30	100	1.2	Normal
40	19:45	100	1.2	Normal
41	20:00	100	1.2	Normal
42	20:15	100	1.2	Normal
43	20:30	100	1.2	Normal
44	20:45	100	1.2	Normal
45	21:00	100	1.2	Normal
46	21:15	100	1.2	Normal
47	21:30	100	1.2	Normal
48	21:45	100	1.2	Normal
49	22:00	100	1.2	Normal
50	22:15	100	1.2	Normal
51	22:30	100	1.2	Normal
52	22:45	100	1.2	Normal
53	23:00	100	1.2	Normal
54	23:15	100	1.2	Normal
55	23:30	100	1.2	Normal
56	23:45	100	1.2	Normal
57	24:00	100	1.2	Normal
58	24:15	100	1.2	Normal
59	24:30	100	1.2	Normal
60	24:45	100	1.2	Normal
61	25:00	100	1.2	Normal
62	25:15	100	1.2	Normal
63	25:30	100	1.2	Normal
64	25:45	100	1.2	Normal
65	26:00	100	1.2	Normal
66	26:15	100	1.2	Normal
67	26:30	100	1.2	Normal
68	26:45	100	1.2	Normal
69	27:00	100	1.2	Normal
70	27:15	100	1.2	Normal
71	27:30	100	1.2	Normal
72	27:45	100	1.2	Normal
73	28:00	100	1.2	Normal
74	28:15	100	1.2	Normal
75	28:30	100	1.2	Normal
76	28:45	100	1.2	Normal
77	29:00	100	1.2	Normal
78	29:15	100	1.2	Normal
79	29:30	100	1.2	Normal
80	29:4			

	Tons	Grain	Grain	Grain	Commander.
deep-sea vessel	1650	2	2750		Comdr. Archibald Cuthbert
Admiralty tug	—	—	—		Master W. West
river gunboat	710	2	900		Lt. Comdr. B. E. Pritchard
river gunboat	710	2	900		Lieut. Commander W. H. Darvall
sloop	1070	6	1400		Commr. H. P. F. T. Williams
water tank and tug	390	—	800		Master H. Smith
sloop	1070	6	1400		Comdr. Colin Mackenzie, D.S.O.

torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	5700	Lieut. Comdr. R. Wilkinson
cruiser, 2nd class	4350	10	7000	Capt. C. F. Corbett, M.V.O.
cruiser, 1st class	10,850	10	20,800	Capt. M. R. Hill
river gunboat	218	4	1200	C. Comdr. H. D. Marryat
alcop	1048	—	—	Capt. F. C. G. C. Pasco
cruiser, 1st class	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle
cruiser, 1st class	6930	—	22,600	Capt. B. H. F. Bartlett
river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt. Com. Alan Dixon

cruiser, 2nd class	4800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett
river gunboat	85	3	240	Lieut.-Com. Malcolm Murray
torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6300	Lt.-Comdr. R. Wilkinson
torpedo boat destroyer	190	—	7600	Lt.-Comdr. E. J. G. Mackinnon
depot ship, submarines	980	—	1400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale
river gunboat	25	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Nash
river gunboat	85	3	240	Lt.-Com. F. A. S. Hutches
river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie

torpedo boat destroyer	350	5	5500	Gunner W. H. Ryder
receiving ship	4650	5	—	Commodore H. A. Anstruther, C.
river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. Hon. G. Stoford
river gunboat	734	2	960	Lt.-Comd. H. R. N. Cottrell, D.
torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell
torpedo boat destroyer	355	0	6300	Lieut.-Com. Bodiam-Whitham
torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7500	Comdr. Seymour
torpedo boat destroyer	350	4	5000	Lt.-Comdr. R. Neville

river gunboat	195	2	800	Lt.-Com. J. C. F. Borrett
river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. Blackwood
river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd
submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. F. J. McGillevie
submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. J. Gaines
submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. R. S. C. Pope
torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Handley

torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Stileman
torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Nicol
torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. H. W. Seymour

Vice-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram, C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station				
Flag and description.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captains.

Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	45	8000	Capt. H. Nauta
French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Daveluy
French armoured cruiser	9730	12 ¹ / ₂	19,800	Capt. Gouts
French gunboat	845	10	1300	Lieut. Vandier
French river gunboat	180	8	570	Lieut. Donzé
French gunboat	123	7	600	Lieut. de Jerville

French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin
French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Dutampe
Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.				
French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolaix
French sub-marine	—	—	—	—
French armoured gunboat	1798	10	1,700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis

French destroyer	350	7	303	Lieut. Aurillac
French destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Roussin
French destroyer	150	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessas
French destroyer	307	6	300	Comdr. de Marquessas
French surveying ship	1935	10	9000	Comdr. Voisin

Capt. (Commodore) Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo China

German cruiser	3600	22	15,500	Capt. v. Roettorf
German armoured cruiser	11,600	36	26,000	Captain Brunningshaus
German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. v. Gohren
German gunboat	900	12	1800	Comdr. Vassulov
German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Behnke
German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Bendemann
German cruiser	3400	22	13,200	Capt. Möhrberg
German river gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Liech. Firls

German flagship	11,600	\$8.	28,000.	Capt. Rösing
German torpedo-boat	400	8	6500.	Capt. Liebt. Herrmann
German torpedo-boat	280	4	6000.	Obst. v. S. Giesecke
German gunboat	900	10	1350.	Comdr. Tückler
German river gunboat	223	4	1300.	Capt. v. Frh. Speith v. Sals
German river gunboat	223	4	500.	Obst. v. S. Prinz
Italian cruiser	2145	—	—	Comdr. Sottini Piccinini

Portuguese cruiser	1707	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias
Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins
Portuguese rubberer	700	—	—	Captain Jose de Carvalho Ora
UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIATIC STATION				
U. S. submarine				Ensign J. McO. Murray
"				Lieut. E. D. McWhorter
"				"Ensign L. O. H.

U. S. boats		Enemy boats		Total		Remarks	
U. S. protected cruiser	8430	10	7500	10	7500	Owner: C. M. Y. Jones	
U. S. torpedo-boat-destroyer	420	7	8000	7	8000	Owner: M. J. Bristol	
U. S. torpedo-boat-destroyer	420	7	8000	7	8000	Ensign: H. A. Jones	
U. S. gunboat	243	3	250	3	250	Lieut. R. Hill	
U. S. torpedo-boat-destroyer	420	7	8000	7	8000	Ensign: W. L. Holberg	
U. S. protected cruiser	8183	11	10,000	11	10,000	Lieut. J. Z. Fletcher	
U. S. protected cruiser	426	2	2000	2	2000	Ensign: J. S. Robinson	

U. S. torpedo boat destroyer	420	7	3000	Lieut. R. H. Green	occurs
U. S. gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Comdr. S. Gannon	
U. S. gunboat	1392	5	1985	Comdr. G. R. Farrell	
U. S. station ship	1950	6	1100	Lieut. G. V. Lowe	
U. S. monitor	3950	5	3000	Lt. E. F. Sykes	
U. S. cutter	4084	4	5277	Comdr. J. V. Chase	
U. S. gunboat	245	3	Lieut. B. R. Taylor		
U. S. sea-coast tug	843	3	600	Lieut. J. W. H.	

U. S. Bapic ship	3083	2	1800	Ligny, W. O. Wallace
U. S. gunboat	350	3	205	Isaacs, J. E. Hannigan
U. S. cruiser	4380	14	1800	La. Comdr. D. W. Wardslaugh
U. S. gunboat	845	3	250	Le G. C. Dieckman
U. S. armored cruiser	8118	14	17,401	Comdr. H. A. Wiley
U. S. gunboat	370	9	205	Isaacs, O. R. Durr
U. S. gunboat	1397	6	1094	Comdr. E. F. Hobbs
U. S. tug	467	2	350	Chief Yeoman, H. H. H. H.

1. Flagship of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief, United States



Celebrities and Sore Throat

How they Cure and Prevent it.

Everyone who suffers from Sore Throat should test the wonderful remedy and preventive which is used by the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour (1), Sir Gilbert Parker (2), and other famous M.P.'s, as well as by great lawyers, like Lord Justice Buckley, celebrated singers like Madame Adelina Patti (7), and leading actors like Mr. H. B. Irving (8).

Who could ask for more convincing and trustworthy witnesses? They are, moreover, particularly prone to catch Sore Throat because they are often in hot crowded places where the germs which cause Sore Throat abound.

Wulff's Formant—the remedy which they and hundreds of their colleagues all rely upon—kills these germs in the mouth and throat. That is why it is prescribed by over 7,000 medical men for curing and preventing Sore Throat.

Send the coupon to-day for Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

Testimony that Tells.

Madame Adelina Patti, "The Queen of Song" (7), writes: "I have taken Wulff's Formant Tablets for some time past and I find them very beneficial for the throat."

Madame Kirkby Lunn (6), the famous contralto, writes: "I think Wulff's Formant Tablets the most valuable for the throat."

Mr. Ben Davies (5), the famous tenor, writes: "I find Wulff's Formant excellent for the voice and most soothing to the throat. It is at the same time such a pleasant and effective disinfectant that I am never without a bottle."

Sir George Alexander (3) writes: "Formant has been my constant companion during the past winter and I have found it a dangerous enemy to the Influenza fiend."

Mr. H. B. Irving (8) writes: "On every occasion on which I have used Wulff's Formant Tablets I have found them most beneficial."

Among other distinguished people who have vouched for Wulff's Formant may be mentioned: The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, M.L.A., Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, Bt., C.B., M.P., etc., General Tildard, Mr. C. E. Hutchinson, K.C., Mr. Bernard Partridge, Miss Lily Braxton (3), etc., etc.

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THE YOUNG MAN.

Public Schools: Their Value and Their Drawbacks.

"Charlie must leave—," (he named a famous public school), "at Christmas. He's nineteen, you know. He's got to begin to learn to earn his living."

The speaker was a man of small means, moderate capacity, and dogged industry. He, his wife, and his daughters had scorned delights and lived laborious days, so that Charlie might have the priceless boon of a public-school education. The conferring of that boon cost two-fifths of the entire income; yet, when it had been conferred, the youth for whom this great sacrifice had been made was to begin to learn to earn his living!

Later, I met Charlie in Melbourne—he was driving a hansom cab. He had not taken to drink, he had done nothing disgraceful, and he was not a "rotter." He had been "put into an office," and neither by training nor inclination had he any business aptitude. He wanted "an open-air life," he said—and he got it on the roof of a hansom.

Need I add that Charlie's father had been to a public school?

The same evening I talked with another parent. He lived in a very comfortable house in the suburbs, and the cost of the dinner he gave us was about the cost of his son's yearly school-bills. He gave us also his views on education.

"What's the good of it?"

"I believe in investing money, not in wasting it. What's the good of Eton and Harrow except to swagger about afterwards? I don't grudge my boy Jim money, but why should I pay 2000 a year for him to learn how not to get on in life when for about a tanner I get him taught how to do it?"

The speaker, of course, was not an old public school boy.

Jim, then, attended a popular London academy, wherein they specialized on commercial training. His father has passed away, and Jim now rules a big City house, and has a big income. He ought to be extremely happy, but unfortunately he is both sensitive and analytical. He is no snob, but owns that he knows what he has missed.

Both fathers were right and both were wrong. There is no paradox about that, but the old adage applies, "What's a man's meat is another man's poison." Charlie should have gone to "City-gate" Academy and Jim to the public school.

I am not the man to depreciate the use of the public school, but the public school, like wine and many another good thing, is not good for all. I am an old public school boy. Also, I am son of a father to old public school boys. Not one of us three feels anything but gratitude to and veneration for the public school. Still, the times change fast, and the struggle for a bare existence grows greater in proportion as this land of ours grows richer. Let me strike the personal note once more only. Of the three of us, two have been, and one is, in the public service—two soldiers and a civilian.

WHERE THE STATE SCORES.

I am very certain convinced that the public school training is necessary for the making of an Army officer, and I believe it to be equally desirable for a career in either the home or the Indian Civil Service. The State "scores all along the line" by the public school system; but what about the public school boys who try to enter the service of the State and fail? And there are so many of them, and alas, so many who would serve the State as well! What are they to do? They cannot "abide an office," and that distance (or famished distaste) a too fond mother is apt to foster—generally to the subsequent undoing of her pet boy.

Misguided youth! Unless you mean to fill the fields of drive-a-hansom (a taxi-cab "provides shelter of sorts for the chauffeur), you won't live in the open air; you will always have an office life of sorts. The more you get on in the Army the more "office" will you have.

"Ideal, too, is the public school for the man who succeeds to a business. When the business is already established, its old public school boy chief directs it with greater wisdom, because with greater humanity, than his father who was bred only in the hard schools of mere profit-making.

Your public school will never (there is to all "nearly ever") make a business at all. It is not merely that the business instinct is not bred into him at a public school. It is deliberately and dogmatically trained out of him.

Suppose a lad at the end of the Easter term, when his comrades were short of pocket-money, bought their cricket bats at five shillings apiece, and then, on their return to school, with each next term, sold them back again at ten shillings apiece! That would be a "shrewd business transaction." The capacity to do that sort of thing, indeed, is the one great test in the City of business aptitude.

NO ONE FOR JACOB.

The head of a commercial house hearing of it would offer that lad a stool in his office. It would be advisable for him to accept it—once. For he is likely to have a "rotten" summer term. They have no use at a public school for Jacob and his mess of pottage-forks. No; your real, typical, public school boy without capital or influence will never start a business, and make it a huge financial success (I except, of course, the case of scientific invention, patents, etc.).

Many a time has a business man sold me that there are two inseparable commercial laws. You cannot afford to be honest when you start; you cannot afford to be dishonest when you get there. The fierce light does not beat on you in the dawn. Objects are at that time barely discernible. It is then that you stand the sugar and land the butter.

Your public school boy can do anything except struggle for a bare existence "on his own." He has not been brought up to peek about for his daily bread. The ravens have always come to him. If you can manage that your boy shall not be burdened when he begins his career by the daily—the hourly—thought of the butcher and baker, and if the amassing of wealth is neither his chief aim nor yours, by all means send him to a public school. Make any sacrifice to do that. It is not to be made a man of it that does not make a man of him.

But, if he has poor abilities, no ambition, and will have no money at all on starting, you had better be cruel to be kind, and send him to City-gate Academy—not to the public school. At City-gate he will not imitate the public school "don't," which is such hindrance to commercial success, and he will learn there to make a living of sorts—Major Philip Trevor in the "Daily Express."

TRAITOR'S DEATH.

SUICIDE OF AUSTRIAN OFFICER WHO SOLD ARMY SECRETS.

The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily News" wired on May 30th: "The greatest sensation has been caused by revelations of an espionage scandal which led to Colonel Redl, of the Austrian General Staff, shooting himself here on Saturday night, particularly owing to the important position which Colonel Redl occupied and to the extraordinary way in which the War Office dealt with the traitor."

As captain this unusually able officer was attached to the Intelligence Bureau of the General Staff, where for many years he was entrusted with the organization of the so-called counter-espionage. He also acquired a thorough knowledge of mobilization affairs. Soon, however, he contrived heavy debts, and became mixed up with disreputable companions who constantly blackmailed him. In order to get rid of his financial troubles he offered his services to Russia, and for over ten years he was her best paid and most valuable spy.

SOLD SECRETS TO RUSSIA.

As an officer of the intelligence Bureau he had knowledge of most important plans and secret documents, and consequently was able to sell—and did sell—mobilization plans and valuable information of technical and organizing innovations. During the Bosnian crisis, as Deputy Chief of the Intelligence Bureau, doubtless he informed Russia of everything worth knowing, and he did the same during last winter, when he was Chief of Staff of the Eighth Corps.

For a considerable time it caused surprise here that various military plans were republished by Russia even before these measures were actually taken by Austria. Colonel Redl and other officers were consequently observed. Colonel Redl, who received £10,000 from Russia for last winter's work alone, made himself suspicious by his life of luxury, and soon the source of his income was discovered.

In order to convict him the War Office sent a message purporting to come from a Turkish spy, asking him to journey from Prague to Vienna to meet the supposed agent. The Colonel drove in his motor-car to Vienna, alighted at the hotel, and then took a taxi, shadowed by detectives, to meet the Russian agent at the appointed place. He was visibly disappointed at not seeing him, and returned to his hotel, where the Judge Advocate and three officers awaited him.

TRAITOR LEFT ON HIS ZELIN.

Meanwhile his lodgings in Prague were searched and compromising material was found. The four officers informed him of the result of this domiciliary visit and of the evidence against him. They declared that he had forfeited his commission, and they forced him to sign a declaration of resignation. Finally they told him that he would soon be arrested. Then they withdrew, two however, remaining in the hotel.

Colonel Redl, followed by detectives, left the hotel to buy some newspaper, and when he came back he found a Browning pistol, and instructions how to use it, on his table. He wrote a couple of farewell letters, and shot himself. A servant was sent into his room by the two officers early next morning and found his master dead on the floor.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, June 25th, 1915.
At 100 cents per Dollar Standard.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Moi Lung Pa	10	13
Roast—Ham Ngau Yuk	18	18
Breast—Nagu Lam	18	18
Soup—Tong Yuk	18	18
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18	18
Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lau	20	20
Sausages—Ngau Chan	20	20
Pullock's Brains—Khow	20	20
Tongue Fresh—Ngau Li	20	20
Corned—Ham Ngau	20	20
Butt—Ngau Tan	20	20
Heart—Ngau Sun	20	20
Hump—Salt—Ngau Kin	20	20
Feet—Ngau Kark	20	20
Kidneys—Ngau Yin	20	20
Tail—Ngau Mei	20	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	20	20
Tripes—Ngau To	20	20
Calve Head & Feet—Ngau Chai-tan-kah	20	20
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	20	20
Leg—Yeung Pei	20	20
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	20	20
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	20	20
Brains—Chu Kow	20	20
Feet—Chu Kark	20	20
Chu Chai	20	20
Head—Chu Tau	20	20
Heart—Chu Sun	20	20
Kidneys—Chu Yin	20	20
Liver—Chu Con	20	20
Pork Chop—Chu Pei Kwai	20	20
Leg—Chu Kai	20	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20	20
Chu Tsin Pig's Fry	20	20
Sheep Head & Feet—Yeung Tau Kark	20	20
Heart—Yeung Sun	20	20
Kidneys—Yeung Yin	20	20
Liver—Yeung Con	20	20
Sucking Pigs To Order—Chu Chai	20	20
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20	20
501 Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	20	20
Veal—Ngau Chai Yau	20	20
Sausages—Ngau Chai Chang	20	20

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Chai	20	20
Capon, Large, mall—Sio Kai	20	20
Ducks—Ap	20	20
Doves—Pan Kau	20	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	20	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	20	20
Hainan—Hoi Nam	20	20
Geese—Ngai Kai	20	20
Goose, Wild—Shang-hoi Yau Ngai	20	20
Musks Deer—Wong Kong	20	20
Hare, Shanghai—Te Chai	20	20
Partridge—Che Khoo	20	20
Pheasant—Shan Kai	20	20
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip	20	20
Holow—Hoi Hoi Pak Kip	20	20
Quail—Um Chan	20	20
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheur	20	20
Sparrows—Sio Chok	20	20
Turkeys—Chok—Phor Kai Kung	20	20
Han—Na	20	20
Wild Ducks, S'hai—Shang-hoi Sui Ap	20	20
Teal—Sui Ap Chai	20	20
Wild Ducks Calico—Sang-Shing Sui Ap	20	20

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	20	20
Bream—Bin Yu	20	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	20	20
Carp—Li Yu	20	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	20	20
Goatfish—Man Yu	20	20
Crobs—H	20	20
Outlet Fish—Mak Yu	20	20
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	20	20
Dace—Wong Mai Lun	20	20
Dog Fish—Tik Yu	20	20
Cels, Conger—Hoi Mann	20	20
Fresh water—Tam Si Yu	20	20
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	20	20
Frogs—Tien Kai	20	20
Plaice—Pan Yu	20	20
Pomfret, Black—Hoi Chong	20	20
Pomfret, White—Fai Chong	20	20
Prawn—Ming Yu	20	20
Ray—Fai Pa Yu	20	20
Rock Fish—Sok Hs. Lung	20	20
Roach—Chan Yu	20	20

Meat.

Salmon—Ma Yau Pa	20	20
Shark—Se Yu	20	20
Skate—Po Yu	20	20
Shrimps—Ha	20	20
Supper—Lap Yu	20	20
Solom—Tat Sa Yu	20	20
Tench—Wan Yu	20	20
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	20	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kork Yu	20	20
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	20	20

Fruits.

Almonds—Hung Yan	20	20
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kio	20	20
(Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kio	20	20
Small—Hoi Tong	20	20
Quince—Yin Tai Chai	20	20
Bananas, fragrant, Chabon—Sio Shing	20	20
Bananas, (brides), Macao—San Heng Chai	20	20
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fung Lat	20	20
Carambola—Yeung Tse	20	20
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tse	20	20
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	20	20
Amorosa—Kam San Ning Moong	20	20
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	20	20
Fresh—	20	20
Limes (Sargon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	20	20
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong	20	20
Mangosteens—San Chuk Tse	20	20
Oranges (Canton)—San-shing Tin Ching	20	20
Oranges Sweet	20	20
Pears (American)—Kam San Shoo	20	20
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	20	20
Pearl—Fa Sang	20	20
Perseus Large—Hung Chai	20	20
Pine-apples, Istigality—Foon Tin Faw Law	20	20
2nd—Chung tang Faw Law	20	20
Plantain—Tai Chai	20	20
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	20	20
Pumpkin, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	20	20
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	20	20
Walnuts—Hoi Tuo	20	20
Green—Sang Hoi Tuo	20	20
Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwai	20	20
(China) Sai Kwai	20	20
Cropes—Sang Po Tai Tse	20	20

Vegetables &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Ab	20	20
Chi Chouk	20	20
Beans (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tse	20	20
(French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi	20	20
Pin Tse	20	20
Sprouts—Ah Cho	20	20
Long—Tse Ko	20	20
Best Root—Hung Chai Tse	20	20
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau	20	20
Red—Hung Kai	20	20
Cabbage, Chinese, com—Kai Choy	20	20
Cabbage Red—Hung Yau Choy	20	20
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Chai	20	20
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	20	20
Carrots, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai Fse	20	20
Medium size—Chung Yeh Chai Fse	20	20
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai Fse	20	20
Carrots—Kam Shun	20	20
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Chai	20	20
One ish—Yeung	20	20
Chillies Dried—Con Lat Chai	20	20
Red—Hung Far	20	20
Green—Ching Lai Chai	20	20
Curry Stuff, English—Kar Lei Chai	20	20
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	20	20
Bitter Squash—Fai Kwa	20	20
Caulis—Que Tan	20	20
Qingur, young—Sun Tse Keng	20	20
old—Lo Keng	20	20
Horse Radish, S'hai—Lai Kai	20	20
Indian Corn—Sok Mai	20	20
Lettuces—Yeung Sang Chai	20	20
Water Chestnuts—Ma Yu	20	20
Mandarin—Kwai Lun Ma Yu	20	20
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Chai	20	20
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Yu	20	20
Okroes	20	20
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chong Tai	20	20
Green—Sang Chong	20	20
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tai	20	20
Papay, 1st qual—Tai Man Sai Kwa	20	20
2nd—Chun	20	20
Parsley—Kun Chai	20	20
Green Peas—Ching Tai	20	20
Potato, Sweet—Fai Shu	20	20
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chai	20	20
Japanese—Yut Foon Chai	20	20
American—Yu Fse	20	20
Fenchon—Fook-chow Shu Tse	20	20
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	20	20
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	20	20
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Won	20	20
Sage—Tse So	20	20
Shallots—Gon Chai Tse	20	20
Spinach—Yin Chai	20	20
Tomatoes—Fan Yu	20	20
Taro—Wu Tse	20	20
Turnips, Funtai, (Long)—Lo Pak	20	20
English—Yeung Lo Pak	20	20
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa	20	20
(Am.)—Kam San Chai	20	20
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Chai	20	20
Lily root—Lai Ngau	20	20
Yams—Tse Shai	20	20

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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22A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.
Hongkong, July 20, 1912.

Love" and "In Veronica's Garden" may perhaps survive his "English Lyrics" and "Fortunatus the Peasant."

Unlike a good many other poets, he was a most industrious worker throughout the whole of a long, busy, and active life. His muse was not nourished upon any cloistered seclusion, nor did he find it necessary to withdraw himself from the affairs that interested the vast majority of his fellowmen. Like Milton, his soul "the lowliest duties on itself did lay," if it can be called a lowly duty to write leading articles for *The Standard* and act as its special correspondent. Mr. Austin did these things for many years, and did them better than most men who have never penned a stanza. He represented his journal during the Franco-Prussian War, and gained the confidence and friendship of Bismarck and the German General Staff by the way he discharged his duties and faced the difficulties, dangers, and distractions of the campaign. For, like some other poets—Byron, for instance, and even Shelley—he was an eminently practical person in practical affairs. As publicist, critic, and editor he had no inconsiderable share in shaping the thought of the day, upon which he brought to bear a keen masculine intelligence and a store of honourable conviction. In his prose as in his verse Mr. Austin expressed what may be called the conservative tradition in life as in letters, and he did his part in directing the reaction of the last thirty years against the vague sentimental Radicalism of the mid Victorian poetry. The "note" of the 'fifties and the 'sixties was a rather confused revolt against most of the things which had made England great, the Church, the Constitution, the Empire, the social fabric. Alfred Austin loved and admired all this heritage of the past, and said so in lines which, if not always inspired, were clear, manly, straightforward, and vigorous. The English countryside and the type of character it developed, the splendour of Britain's past and the great deeds of her heroes—these were the themes on which he best loved to dwell. Nobody has more forcibly expressed what may be called the point of view of the English country gentleman, of the man who not only lived on the land of Britain, but loved it, and found in patriotism a fit handmaid to religion. Somebody once attempted to sneer at him by describing him as a "poet and journalist." But Austin himself would have seen nothing derogatory in the description. He was not ashamed of his journalism; why should he have been? On the contrary, he liked to think that he was doing the same kind of work in the Press as he did in his verse: striking a blow for a sane and honourable conception of national and individual life, and assailing the pettinaz, the cupidity, the subversive thinking, and the shallow infidelity of his age. These were high aims, and they were always felt seriously and conscientiously by a writer who dedicated his talents to worthy uses. It is true that in mere artistic accomplishment he fell far below some of his contemporaries as well as his predecessors. No one will claim that he was a poet as Tennyson was, or Browning, or Swinburne, or William Morris. But neither of the two last was eligible for the official laurel, and when Lord Salisbury conferred it upon Alfred Austin he at any rate selected a man who represented one aspect of English literature with dignity, accomplishment, and conviction. Our eager and rather undisciplined young modern bards might still learn something from Austin's severe restraint, his simplicity, and his ardent belief in all that was true, honest, and of good repute. If he was not a great genius he was a most estimable and accomplished man of letters.

The Japanese who is charged by Inspector Kerr in connection with the stabbing affray on the s.s. *Tosa Maru*, was remanded for a week by Mr. Hazland today, the injured man still being unable to appear.

At the Magistrate's day before Mr. Melbourne a woman was charged with stabbing a Chinese at Peng Chau Island, near Lan Tao. Defendant said that it was an accident. The complainant, Inspector Kerr, stated, had been badly assaulted with a chopper. His head had to be sewn up with nine stitches, and the thumb was nearly severed. The case was adjourned until such time as the injured man is able to appear.

The death occurred at the General Hospital, from pneumonia, on June 24 of Mr. J. R. Shaw who had been connected with the shipping of the *Far East* for the last fourteen years. Mr. Shaw was for some years an officer in the China Navigation Fleet and left that company to take up piloting on the Yangtze. Three years ago he joined the steamer of the Hong On Company in which firm he remained until the time of his death.

There is reported to be a good demand for ships' officers in London, says "Shipping and Engineering." On tramp steamers the average wages for chief officers are £12 per month, while second mates get £10, and third mates £7 10s. Quite recently there were required for service with the Amazon Cable Company a chief officer and second mate. The agreement was for three years, and the wages of the chief officer are £18 per month for the first year, £19 for the second, and £20 for the third. The corresponding pay for the second mate is £13, £14, and £15.

Messrs. Osborne, Graham and Co., Sunderland, are stated to have booked orders for two more steamers of the Monitor type for British owners. The vessels are to be about 9,500 tons deadweight, and will be the ninth and tenth of the type constructed. The *Restless*, a vessel of this type, recently left Hlyth with a cargo of coal and bunkers of 2,991 tons deadweight, whilst sister ship of the same size, but of ordinary construction, carry only 2,800 tons deadweight, thus giving an advantage to the Monitor of 191 tons in carrying capacity.

The total shipping entered at Hong Kong during the quarter ended March 31, 1913, was 1,878 vessels of 845,545 tons being an increase of 235 ships and 164,463 tons over the same quarter of the year before and a decrease of 503 ships and 90,027 tons from the quarter ended December 31, 1912. Of the total entered, 41 ships of 56,662 tons were foreign coasting steamers and 6 ships of 5,225 tons, Chinese ocean steamers. Foreign river steamers numbered 830 of 609,417 tons and Chinese river steamers 78 ships of 188,240 tons.

At the Magistrate's day before Mr. Hazland a Frenchman on board the s.s. *Hong Wan* was charged on remand with wounding the No. 1 fireman on the arm cutting an artery with a knife with which he attacked him. Complainant said that the man would not work, and when reproved, he was out by the defendant with a knife. Defendant said he had the knife to open a tin of milk, and only cut the complainant by accident when he was struck. Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

While making excavations in connection with the new premises, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Gracechurch-street, London, the workmen discovered the site of a wall (presumably Roman). The stonework is in a good state of preservation. The wall was found at a depth of about 23 ft.

The Japanese steamer *Tomoyo Maru*, which went ashore off Para Hamilton, and the *Tonoura Maru*, which struck the rocks off Quelpert Island, are reported to have become total wrecks, the *Tomoyo Maru* having slipped off the rocks and foundered in deep water, while the other has been broken up by the heavy seas that followed her stranding.

P. S. Wills charged four men at the Magistrate's this morning with the larceny of one long saw and three augurs, value \$5.80 from the new railway station works at Tsim Tsa Tsui. The four men walked off with the tools in a box, and went to Hung Hom, where they were found by a detective. The saw had been pawned at a Kowloon pawnshop. The defendants were discharged.

A number of alterations are being made on the White Star Liner *Ceramic*, the 18,000-ton vessel now being finished for the Australian service at Belfast. Carrying out the arrangements made with the Government, the owners have decided to place a couple of guns at the after end of the vessel. The *Pacific Steam Navigation Company's* new steamship *Andes* will also have a couple of guns.

A collision occurred on June 14 near Moji, says "Shipping and Engineering," between the steamer *Kumakata Maru* and *Rangoon Maru*. The former sustained considerable damage above the waterline, and was compelled to put back for repairs. The *Rangoon Maru*, which is owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was only slightly damaged and continued her voyage to Kobe.

At the Magistrate's day before Mr. Melbourne a woman was charged with stabbing a Chinese at Peng Chau Island, near Lan Tao. Defendant said that it was an accident. The complainant, Inspector Kerr, stated, had been badly assaulted with a chopper. His head had to be sewn up with nine stitches, and the thumb was nearly severed. The case was adjourned until such time as the injured man is able to appear.

The Marine Service Association is in receipt of the following communication from Messrs. Bibby Bros. and Co., of Liverpool:—"We wish to inform you that, in sympathy with the general advancement, we have increased the rate of pay in our fleet on more than one occasion, and our tariff now is £15 per month for 1st officers, £12 for 2nd officers, £11 for 3rd officers, £10 for 4th officers—all holding master's certificates, which has always been a rule in our company."

The death occurred at the General Hospital, from pneumonia, on June 24 of Mr. J. R. Shaw who had been connected with the shipping of the *Far East* for the last fourteen years. Mr. Shaw was for some years an officer in the China Navigation Fleet and left that company to take up piloting on the Yangtze. Three years ago he joined the steamer of the Hong On Company in which firm he remained until the time of his death.

There is reported to be a good demand for ships' officers in London, says "Shipping and Engineering." On tramp steamers the average wages for chief officers are £12 per month, while second mates get £10, and third mates £7 10s. Quite recently there were required for service with the Amazon Cable Company a chief officer and second mate. The agreement was for three years, and the wages of the chief officer are £18 per month for the first year, £19 for the second, and £20 for the third. The corresponding pay for the second mate is £13, £14, and £15.

Messrs. Osborne, Graham and Co., Sunderland, are stated to have booked orders for two more steamers of the Monitor type for British owners. The vessels are to be about 9,500 tons deadweight, and will be the ninth and tenth of the type constructed. The *Restless*, a vessel of this type, recently left Hlyth with a cargo of coal and bunkers of 2,991 tons deadweight, whilst sister ship of the same size, but of ordinary construction, carry only 2,800 tons deadweight, thus giving an advantage to the Monitor of 191 tons in carrying capacity.

The total shipping entered at Hong Kong during the quarter ended March 31, 1913, was 1,878 vessels of 845,545 tons being an increase of 235 ships and 164,463 tons over the same quarter of the year before and a decrease of 503 ships and 90,027 tons from the quarter ended December 31, 1912. Of the total entered, 41 ships of 56,662 tons were foreign coasting steamers and 6 ships of 5,225 tons, Chinese ocean steamers. Foreign river steamers numbered 830 of 609,417 tons and Chinese river steamers 78 ships of 188,240 tons.

At the Magistrate's day before Mr. Hazland a Frenchman on board the s.s. *Hong Wan* was charged on remand with wounding the No. 1 fireman on the arm cutting an artery with a knife with which he attacked him. Complainant said that the man would not work, and when reproved, he was out by the defendant with a knife. Defendant said he had the knife to open a tin of milk, and only cut the complainant by accident when he was struck. Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is reported that the steamer *Nippon*, which went ashore in the recent typhoon near the Philippine Islands, has been re-floated.

Miss Nady Andry, of 30 Wyndham Street, has reported to the police that between 3 and 10 a.m. yesterday, articles of jewellery valued at \$180 were stolen from her room.

While the *Jarratton Apat* was on her way to Hongkong from Singapore, one of the deck passengers, a Chinese, jumped overboard. A boat was lowered and a search made, but without success.

A boy named Clarence Anderson, who disappeared from his home in Hankow on June 17, was found wandering in the Chinese city on June 23. He had suffered a good deal from exposure and hunger during his voluntary exile.

Mr. F. Aglen leaves for home on short leave early in July. During his absence his duties will be performed by Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, who has been appointed Officiating Inspector General of Customs, says the *Peking Daily News* to hand.

The following admission to the Indian Army from the Unattached List is made, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—To be Second Lieutenant, John Herbert Livingston (Hindmarsh, Double Company Officer, 8th Rajputa. Dated 8th March, 1913.

The "Straits Times" states that the Java-China-Japan Steam Navigation Company has placed an order with the Kongsynke Maatschappij De Schelde, at Flushing, for the construction of a new steamer, of the same size as the steamer *Tjikembang*, still under construction by that company.

In the issue of June 4, "Truth" advocates the grant of Colonial Allowance to the Rank and File of the British Army serving in the Colonies. We urged the necessity for this some months ago in the "China Mail," under the heading, "Tommy Atkins and the high Dollar," and we are therefore very glad to observe our influential contemporary taking up the matter.

Sixteen Chinese including two women were charged before Mr. Hazland this morning with embezzling at 203 Queen's Road East, second floor. The house was raided by Inspector McHardy and a party of police. The Inspector stated that gambling had been carried on at the house for the past two months. The first defendant was fined \$75 or one month's imprisonment, and the remainder were fined \$5 or 14 days.

The Marine Magistrate, Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., fined three boat people \$5 each this morning for obstructing the P. and O. wharf with their boats yesterday. One who could not pay the fine was sent to prison for fourteen days. At the same Court a passenger boat man was fined \$10 for carrying three excess passengers. A constable who boarded the boat found four men secreted below the hatch.

It is reported that, with regard to the opening of Pukow, the Director, Mr. Chain, has submitted an estimate of about \$10,000,000 which amount, however, does not include the expense for the purchase of lands. The Ministry of Finance cannot make such a large amount and proposes that a public loan of \$20,000,000 should be raised for the opening of this new treaty port.—*Hankow Daily News*.

Mrs. Cecilia Horley, stewardess of the *Bahia*, was fined \$1,000 in Manila for illegally importing into the Philippine Islands a package of Macao lottery tickets, valued at about P.4,600. In consequence of a notification from a secret agent in Hongkong, the stewardess was arrested on reaching Manila, and 350 tickets were found in her room on the ship. On being searched another 100 tickets were discovered in her coat.

At the Magistrate's this morning P. S. Wills charged a Chinese with the unlawful possession of 18 cwt. of coal. P. C. Williams stated that the defendant and another man jumped overboard from the sampan on which they had the coal when they saw him approaching in a sampan. The other man got away, but after a good deal of trouble he arrested the defendant, who had been swimming round the sampan to avoid witness. Defendant was fined \$50 or two months.

The Clan Line, the *Clan Ross*, *Clan Mackay*, and the *Clan Macleay*, have been sold by Messrs. Cuyler, Irvine and Company, Limited, of Glasgow, to the Adelaide Steamship Company, Limited, and will be in future employed in that company's interstate cargo trade. The vessels during the past year have been chartered, the *Clan Ross* and *Clan Mackay* by the Adelaide Company and the *Clan Campbell* by the Howard Smith Company. The liners were built at Barrow in 1894. The price paid for each vessel is \$27,000.

At the Magistrate's day before Mr. Hazland a Frenchman on board the s.s. *Hong Wan* was charged on remand with wounding the No. 1 fireman on the arm cutting an artery with a knife with which he attacked him. Complainant said that the man would not work, and when reproved, he was out by the defendant with a knife. Defendant said he had the knife to open a tin of milk, and only cut the complainant by accident when he was struck. Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Commissionary of Ordnance [and] Hon. Captain A. J. Brown, A.O.D., has been advanced to the rank of Hon. Major.

A London Gazette announces the promotion of Rear-Admiral (temporarily Vice-Admiral) T. H. Jerrard to be Vice-Admiral.

A recent telegram from Simla states that General Sir O'Moore Creagh has recovered from his illness and has now resumed his duties as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieut. Colonel B. L. Rike, R.G.A., who recently gave up the command of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., Hongkong, has been transferred from Falmouth to Sierra Leone, in exchange.

Major A. R. V. Kirkpatrick, R.G.A., who relinquished the command of the 8th Coy., R.G.A., Hongkong, last year, has been transferred from 101st Coy., R.G.A., at Manora, to the command of 59th Coy., R.G.A., at Rik.

In connection with the King's birthday celebrations Mr. Harcourt gave a dinner at the Colonial Office, at which Colonel Sir Frederick Lugard, Colonel Sir Henry McCallum, Sir John Anderson, and Mr. Claude Severn were amongst those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived in London recently from Cannes. Mr. Chamberlain bore the journey well, and his health has greatly improved during his stay at Cannes. Mrs. Chamberlain has completely recovered from the effects of the operation which she underwent six weeks ago.

Captain F. A. S. Morgan, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery, whose promotion was recently announced, has received instructions to proceed to Bombay on transfer to 52nd Company, R.G.A. His place will be filled by Lieut. W. Leslie, R.G.A., from No. 4 Mountain Battery, R.G.A., at Quetta.

BOMB FACTORY DISCOVERED.

Before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistrate's day six Ammanites were charged on remand with being in possession of material for the manufacture of bombs. The police visited a house in Tai Kok Tsui, and on the second floor, which was occupied by the defendants, found in three large boxes complete paraphernalia for making infernal machines.

Inspector E. O'Sullivan asked for the maximum penalty, as the case was very serious. The first defendant had admitted that he intended to take the material to Amman for making explosive bombs. The first defendant was fined \$200 or three months on one charge, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the second charge. The other defendants were discharged.

SANITARY BOARD.

Mr. Bowley and the Governor-in-Council.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. D. Trainor, the President, was in the chair, and there were also present, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Colonel Younan, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. Ng Hon Tai, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. F. Fergus (Assistant Medical Officer), and Mr. W. Brown-Bowlands.

Mr. Bowley asked the following questions standing in his name:—(1)—With reference to the letter from the Honourable Colonial Secretary to the Secretary of Sanitary Board of the 30th May (5 in 10/13) was the Governor-in-Council aware of the unanimous refusal of the Board to grant the application of the office of Island Lot 1655 under Section 182 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1908 to 1911?

(2)—If yes, will the Head of the Sanitary Department ask the Clerk of Councils under what authority and on what ground the Governor-in-Council, ignoring the unanimous decision of the Board, purported to grant a permission under section 162, which appears in the absence of the concurrence of the Board to be illegal and void?

The President read the following answers: 1. Yes. 2. Under section 265 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1908.

Mr. Bowley said these replies only answered part of the second question. It gave the authority under which the Governor-in-Council acted, but not the grounds.

The President said that as he stated at the last meeting the grounds seemed to be indicated in the letter communicating the decision to the Board. He had no information as to the grounds on which the Council decided to grant the application, and he could not answer that part of the question.

This was all the public business.

THE RECENT HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Magisterial Inquiry.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon, Mr. Hazland continued the inquiry into the collapse of Nos. 7 and 9, Upper Station Street, Hongkong, by which a number of people were killed and injured on June 14th.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, again conducted the inquiry. The Jury consisted of Messrs. Jas. H. Backhouse, A. O. Lang, and Jas. Hunter-Sum Nam, of 24, Sai Street, first floor, proved the identity of Kok Kwan, a clansman of his, who met his death.

Wong Kwun, a widow, said she used to live at No. 7, Upper Station Street. She was principal tenant of the ground floor, but was out at the time of the collapse. She let out six cubicles and there were 15 adults and 6 children. There were 21 people including herself, and all slept there. Witness had lived there for eight months. She could not give any reason why the house collapsed, and had never heard complaints of the walls being cracked—except that there were rat holes, but these were blocked up during last May. Witness had not seen any cracks—it was said she would not have lived there.

Wong Chan, a married woman, deposed that she was principal tenant of the first and second floors of No. 7, and slept on a bed in the passage of the second floor. There were 18 persons on the first floor—15 adults and 3 children—and five cubicles. Some of the tenants slept in the passage in bed spaces, and three of the eighteen occupied these. On the second floor there were 23 persons, nine of whom were children. There were seven cubicles, and witness had rented the two floors for six years, paying rent to Au Yung Chiu, the rent collector. At the time of the collapse, witness was out. She could not account for the collapse, and had never heard complaints of the house would collapse. None of her tenants had complained of the dangerous state of the house. She had not seen any cracks in the wall, but the house looked like.

Mr. Hodgson: Oh! well, every house leaks.

Another Chinese woman was called, who said that up to the time of the collapse she was principal tenant of the ground floor of No. 9. She had been there for eight or nine years. The floor was sub-let to twenty-two tenants—10 children and 12 adults. A month before the collapse she found a crack in the party wall which was pointed out by a Sanitary Inspector who went to clean the house. The crack ran parallel to the floor, and it was very small—about one-tenth of an inch wide. The Inspector gave witness a note, which she handed to the rent collector, and some one was sent to fill in the crack. The tenants of the first and second floors did not complain of there being any cracks. Witness was on the ground floor when the house collapsed. She was pinned beneath a piece of the flooring with nine other people, but they all got out safely.

Further evidence was taken and the inquiry was adjourned.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL.

Major-General L. R. H. D. Campbell, C.B., Indian Army (retired), died on May 27, at Cheltenham, aged 67. He was the son of the late Major-General L. Campbell, and joined the 10th Foot in 1863, being promoted Lieutenant in 1868, was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1869, promoted Captain, 1873, Major in 1880, Lieut. Colonel 1889, and Colonel in 1895. He was transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary list with the Honorary rank of Major-General in 1900 and retired in 1904.

He served in the Hazara Campaign 1868 (medal and clasp), Dun Valley Expedition 1872, Afghan War 1878-79 and the actions of Kandahar, Poon and Bughno, being mentioned in despatches (twice). He also took part in the Mahsud War Expedition 1891, and was again mentioned in despatches. Coming to China in 1900 in connection with the Boxer troubles, he commanded the lines of communication, was again mentioned in despatches, receiving the medal and was rewarded with the C.B. for his services.

A BISHOP ON ACID DROPS.

The Bishop of Stepney, at a temperance meeting in Poplar, said that to drink a lot, even of water, to cure a thirst was a superstition. There was not a fire to be quenched, nor a hole to be filled, nor dryness to be watered like a dry garden. The best thing was an acid drop. He had preserved as a total abstinence for five years, and while he had not acquired a taste for water, he had found barley water, with a little lemon in it, extremely good, especially in hot weather. Fresh tea not so strong, was also good.

While coming down river on June 10, a small Chinese boy who had wandered into the wheelhouse of the C.M. steamer *Kiangtung* got his foot jammed in the cogs of the steering engine and brought the engine to a standstill. The vessel was approaching Matung Bluff at the time and the steering gear being disabled, the engines had to be put full speed astern and both anchors let go to prevent her being dashed against the high cliffs. On being extricated it was found that the boy's foot had been badly crushed, the great toe having been torn off, while the teeth in the neighbourhood of the gums had been bent by the strain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CRYSTAL PALACE FUND.

CORPORATION VOTE £20,000.

LONDON, July 3.

The City Corporation has voted £20,000 towards the Crystal Palace Fund.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINERS' STRIKE.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 3.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the miners' strike there is assuming grave proportions and is likely to sweep the whole reef. 'Strong' pro-cessions of workers are parading and bringing out the workers from mine after mine. Three generating stations which supply the power to the majority of the mines are being guarded by troops.

THE BALKAN EMBROGLIO.

The Amiable Allies.

FIGHTING RESUMED.

LONDON, July 2.

It is semi-officially announced in Belgrade that fighting was continued yesterday. The Bulgarians were repulsed along the whole line, lost six quick-firing guns, and 800 were taken prisoners. It is admitted that the Serbian losses were heavy.

BULGARIANS CLAIM VICTORY.

The Bulgarians claim to have routed the Greek and Serbian aggressors in the recent fighting, and to have seized and occupied the positions from which the Greeks and Serbians were ousted.

ORDERS TO THE TROOPS.

The Governments at Sofia and Belgrade announced on Tuesday that the troops have been ordered to remain on the defensive.

DIPLOMATISTS OPTIMISTIC.

Though a state of war is declared to exist, it is pointed out in Belgrade that diplomatic relations are not interrupted. Diplomats in London and the Continent are still confident that war will be averted and that the acceptance of arbitration by the Skupstina will mark the beginning of a peaceful solution through the mediation of Russia.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

Greece has sent a note to the Powers accusing the Bulgarians of attacking for the purpose of securing the possession of territories in dispute pending settlement of differences at St. Petersburg. 'Greece cannot allow this game to continue, and Greek troops will advance until the Bulgarians have evacuated the territory seized.'

Bulgaria and Serbia have likewise addressed the Powers from their respective standpoints.

The Powers are strongly urging all three not to allow themselves to be dragged into war, but to open the way for arbitration.

ROUMANIA MAY MOBILIZE.

A telegram from Bukharest states that mobilization is expected to-morrow, unless there is better news to-night.

(Wah Tei Yat Po's Service.)

CHINESE NEWS.

OPIUM IN TREATY PORTS.

PEKING, July 3.

The proposal made by the Central Government to have all the opium stocked in the treaty ports to be shipped back to India or other ports that are not Chinese colonies has been rejected by the British Government.

CHINA'S MILITARY EXPENSES.

PEKING, July 3.

The Financial Department has cut down the military expenses in the Budget from \$200,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

The Governor-General in Council in India, has sanctioned the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur": Subadar Major Baik Singh, 8th Rajputa, vice Subadar Major Arbi Singh, Bahadur, 30th Dogra, promoted; Subadar Maj Singh, 120th Baluchistan Infantry, vice Subadar Major Hazira Singh, Bahadur, 30th Punjab, promoted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 2.

The match between Oxford University and Hampshire at Southampton ended in a draw.

Surrey beat Sussex at The Oval by an innings and 158 runs.

Nottingham beat Kent at Nottingham by 62 runs.

Warwickshire beat Lancashire at Birmingham by two wickets.

Cambridge beat M. C. C. by an innings and 152 runs at Lords.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

LONDON, July 2.

The probable starters, jockeys and weights are:—Catalina, Jellios, 9st. 12; Aleppo, Wootton, 9st. 12; Lance Chest, Walter, 9st. 12; Cormorant, Rickaby, 9st. 12; Dillwinkie, Maher, 9st. 12; Magic, W. Huxley, 8st. 12; Forty-Foot, Donoghue, 8st. 12; Lorenzo, 9st. 9; Mag-nifico, 8st. 12; Whalley.

GUARANTOR SUES.

Chinese Firm's Junk Hire.

This afternoon in the Summary Court, before the Puisne Judge, the Kwong Cheong Leung firm sued the Chan Miao Po to recover \$525, being the amount paid by plaintiffs on February 27 to the Chun Yik Co., for and on behalf of the defendants. The action was continued from yesterday.

Mr. B. C. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendants.

Plaintiff stated that he entered into a guarantee for launch hire for the defendant and under that had paid \$525. Since the writ was issued defendant's partner had called on him and on behalf of defendant offered \$150 and solicitor's costs in settlement of the claim.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

A fine programme is being presented at the Bijou Scenic Theatre this week, at the top of the hill is Senorita Chinita Zerega, whose classical dances are delightfully attractive; one of her best numbers this week is one of Chopin's valses. Wiffler, whose droll humour amuses audiences the world over appears this week in the role of a conjuror, and another fine picture play is "Vick Winter and the banker." The Bijou, which is very comfortable and cool after its recent renovation, is well worth a visit.

THE MAGICIAN MALINI.

Malini, with his wonderful assortment of tricks, his funny stories and clever conversational by-play is the attraction at the City Hall to-night. To see the marvelous card and coin tricks and to laugh at Malini's stories and jokes is one of the best evening's entertainment imaginable. Malini is in a class by himself as an entertainer as any who has seen him perform will attest.

The booking at Moutrie's has been very good, but the seating arrangement at St. Andrew's Hall is such that those who purchase seats at the door will have an excellent view of the stage. This will be the last public entertainment that Malini will give in the Colony.

POOR FELLOW.

In tropic jungles he is found
Where palms and papaya grow;
Fever-infested swamps surround
His lonely bungalow.

All day he lies and smokes cheroots
And his taste takes;
Or from his front verandah aloots
Tigers and rattlesnakes.

His staple food is curried eggs,
His fruit the mango-fruit;
He shakes his thirst with whisky pegs
And doses of quinine.

Enteric, cholera, and plague
Dog him from day to day,
And other terrible though vague—
Distempers claim their prey.

By night on his defunctest fogs
Marmoth mosquitoes swarm,
While rabid dogs and jackals pace
Round his recumbent form.

And each succeeding day renews
His nerve destroying dread
Of hiding scorpions in his shoes
And serpents in his bed.

But at the age of forty-eight,
Exhausted, his labours done,
He seeks his home to dissipate
The poison he has won.

—Florence, June 11.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such a risk. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

SPORTING.

Water Polo.

37th Cov., R.G.A. v. "B. and H." Cor.'s D.C.L.I.

This Gascoigne league match was played at Stonecutters yesterday. The gunners were far too good for their opponents and, scoring three goals in the first half and four in the second without response, ran out easy winners by 7 goals to nil. Bacon, S. Falconbridge, J. Chisholm, J. Dyson, J. and B. Croft, scored the goals for the winners. Corpl. Brand, A.O.C., was the Referee.

Lawn Bowls Championship.

Two further matches have been played in connection with the Lawn Bowls Open Championships.

N. McIvor, Kewloon, beat T. Glendinning, Police by 21 to 19. Glendinning obtained a lead of 19-2 but McIvor made a remarkable recovery, drew level at nineteen and won on the next head.

M. McHardy, Police, beat H. Worth, Taikoo, by 21 to 13.

MR. C. CHESTERON FOUND GUILTY.

FINE OF £100 IMPOSED.

After a trial which lasted ten days Mr. Cecil Chesteron, journalist, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on the 7th ult., of publishing a defamatory libel of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phillimore to a fine of £100, to be imprisoned until it is paid, and also to pay the costs of the prosecution.

ECHO OF THE TITANIC DISASTER.

PARIS, June 2.

Amongst the passengers by the ill-fated liner Titanic was a Mme. Brenys, whose husband was informed by the company that his wife was amongst the drowned. His grief, though sincere, was not long-lived, and after a while he consoled himself with a second partner in the person of Mlle. Bosquet, with whom he had since lived in retirement. Later, however, he heard that Mme. Brenys had escaped drowning and had returned to France, and was searching for him.

Disturbed by this complication of his matrimonial affairs, M. Brenys resolved that he and his second wife should both die, and yesterday he killed her with revolver shots, and then turned the weapon upon himself. In his case the wound was not mortal, and the wretched man was preparing to hang himself when thegendarm's burst in and prevented the tragedy, after ward removing him to hospital.

JEWEL THEFT BY GIRL GUEST.

Miss Olive Marianne Forbes Schoelling, who was arrested at the Waldorf Hotel on the charge of stealing valuable jewellery from a Hampshire bungalow, where she had been staying as a guest, was brought before the magistrates at Droxford Police Court recently and was committed for trial. No application for bail was made, although the Bench stated their willingness to accept moderate sureties.

Miss Schoelling sank limply into the chair placed in the dock for her and remained with bent head during the hearing. She was still wearing the same grey costume, but her grey-touque was replaced by a dainty headpiece of black and cerise with a corse military brush.

Mrs. Williams, of Hall Farm Bungalow, Duxley, the owner of the stolen property, identified the jewel and jewel-box, which lay before her on the table, and which she valued at fifty-five guineas.

"I last saw them safe on October 3," she said. "They were in a drawer in my bedroom at Duxley. The drawer was unlocked and the key was in the jewel-case."

JEWEL CASE MISSING.

Mrs. Williams explained that on that date she went away from home and did not return until November 15. When she looked for the jewel-case it was missing.

"I have known Miss Schoelling," she added, "since January 1912, when she stayed with me for seven months. Since then she has stayed with me four or five times, and she was staying at Duxley while I was away."

"She has stayed with me since the date of the theft, and we have often spoken of it. She sympathized with me in my loss."

An assistant from Messrs. Sanders and Co., court jewellers, of Kensington High-street, spoke to having purchased some of the jewellery produced from some person who called several times. He could not identify Miss Schoelling.

Detective Sergeant Stevens, of Scotland-yard, stated that when he questioned Miss Schoelling she said, "It is quite true. I did steal the things. I was desperately hard-up at the time. You will find in my room, upstairs, the jewel-case, and a few little articles that belong to Mrs. Williams."

"I accompanied her upstairs to her bedroom," continued the sergeant, "and in a trunk which she unlocked I found the jewel-case. She was wearing two chains, which she handed to me, and she also took two rings off her fingers. She said, 'The brooch and the neck-chain belong to Mrs. Williams, the remainder I sold at a jeweller's in Kensington High-street for a few pounds.'"

Mr. Prior, who defended, said he was asked by Miss Schoelling's father to say how much she regretted the circumstances, especially having regard to Mrs. Williams' kindness to his daughter.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 11.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.
Mr. C. A. M. Smith, Taikoo Professor of Engineering in your University, is raising much interest at home in the welfare of your institution, especially as to its effect on the Chinese. It is probable that before he leaves for the East again he will have secured much support for the University from the mother country, especially in regard to his own department.

In the course of an interview Professor Smith said, "The Chinese Government has technical schools but they are not at all of the university stamp, and thousands of young Chinese are going abroad—to Japan, Germany, and Great Britain—to study at the Universities. The effect is that they become dual-nationalised, and 'we' nothing is China' on their return."

It must not be forgotten, that China, having come through a political revolution, is now undoubtedly confronted with an industrial revolution; the young men from Hongkong will go over to develop mining and railway engineering, and, having been instructed in English, according to English traditions, with English tools, they will naturally demand English equipment for their mines and works.

German influence in China during the last few years has increased enormously. The Americans, too, are so keen that they forewent a portion of the Boxer indemnity on condition that a number of students should be educated at the American Universities. It has been a regrettable fact that Great Britain has not been so active as either of these countries in educational matters in the Far East.

CHINA'S YOUTHFUL PARLIAMENT.

Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, who with Sir West Ridgway has been endeavouring to induce the Chinese Government to support a Chinese colonisation scheme in British North Borneo, has returned to England impressed with the youthful appearance of China's Parliamentary representatives, and with the masterful personality of Yuan Shih-kai, who "does not seem to have any desire to be forced into the position of nominal and actual ruler of the country, but may be compelled to do so in order to save China from chaos."

Sir Alfred is quite with those who urge the British Government immediately to suppress the British share in the opium traffic, for he is convinced of the sincerity of the Chinese on that question.

In this connection I may mention that General Chang, president of the Chinese Anti-Opium Society, and has secured the assistance of several parliamentarians.

CHINESE SAILORS.

The Chinese sailors on British ships still continue to vex the minds of trade unionists. The question was raised at the conference of the Transport Workers' Federation at Newport, Mon., the other day. Mr. D. Catherall, of the Sailors and Firemen's Union, declared that such labour on British ships was increasing annually. Today there were more than 10,000 Asiatics so employed. The objection to the Chinamen was that he understood the Britisher in wages and other things.

Mr. James Sexton said he regarded these Chinese as British subjects. Mr. Catherall, another delegate, said Chinese came to this country and said—

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THE AMAZING DERBY.

The last amazing Derby race still occupies the gossip, even though the appeal against the disqualification of the favourite, Cragsmoor, has been ruled out by the official note from Messrs. Weatherby.

An appeal was lodged with Mr. Doring, the Clerk of the Course, on Saturday, and received by the Epsom Stewards on Monday, June 6. The Stewards were unable to entertain the appeal, as it was not lodged in the time prescribed by rule.

Who made the appeal has not been disclosed, but it is well-known that such an appeal must be filed within forty-eight hours. The Derby was run on Wednesday and the appeal in this case not lodged till Saturday. Had Mr. Doring been had any hopes of reversing the decision it is improbable that he would have led the colt to the Argentine, at any rate at the price of £20,000. There would have been more sport in racing him further in England, especially against Shogun in the St. Leger.

Now that the suffragette, Miss Emily Davison, who brought down the King's horse in the race, is dead from her injuries, the militants are lauding her as a heroine, though plain people use other names for the foolhardy act. The deed has not increased public favour with the movement and there is general approval of the judicial decision settling the damnable case. Yet it is to-day there will be no time to send for it after the stock comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 11.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.
Mr. C. A. M. Smith, Taikoo Professor of Engineering in your University, is raising much interest at home in the welfare of your institution, especially as to its effect on the Chinese. It is probable that before he leaves for the East again he will have secured much support for the University from the mother country, especially in regard to his own department.

In the course of an interview Professor Smith said, "The Chinese Government has technical schools but they are not at all of the university stamp, and thousands of young Chinese are going abroad—to Japan, Germany, and Great Britain—to study at the Universities. The effect is that they become dual-nationalised, and 'we' nothing is China' on their return."

It must not be forgotten, that China, having come through a political revolution, is now undoubtedly confronted with an industrial revolution; the young men from Hongkong will go over to develop mining and railway engineering, and, having been instructed in English, according to English traditions, with English tools, they will naturally demand English equipment for their mines and works.

German influence in China during the last few years has increased enormously. The Americans, too, are so keen that they forewent a portion of the Boxer indemnity on condition that a number of students should be educated at the American Universities. It has been a regrettable fact that Great Britain has not been so active as either of these countries in educational matters in the Far East.

CHINA'S YOUTHFUL PARLIAMENT.

Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, who with Sir West Ridgway has been endeavouring to induce the Chinese Government to support a Chinese colonisation scheme in British North Borneo, has returned to England impressed with the youthful appearance of China's Parliamentary representatives, and with the masterful personality of Yuan Shih-kai, who "does not seem to have any desire to be forced into the position of nominal and actual ruler of the country, but may be compelled to do so in order to save China from chaos."

Sir Alfred is quite with those who urge the British Government immediately to suppress the British share in the opium traffic, for he is convinced of the sincerity of the Chinese on that question.

In this connection I may mention that General Chang, president of the Chinese Anti-Opium Society, and has secured the assistance of several parliamentarians.

CHINESE SAILORS.

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Captain **BALSTO,** will be despatched
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Noon.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to

Hongkong, June 17, 1913. 757



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Silk and Valubles, and Tea and Cargo for France; and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo in the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London will be shipped via Bombay in the

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMER ERNEST SIMONS.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London
ex s.s. *Normand* and *Erton* and from
Bordeaux s.s. *Ville de Oette* in connec-
tion with above steamer are hereby

informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable articles, are being landed and stored at the risks into the hazardous and or extremely hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY Limited at Kowloon, whence delivery may

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th inst. for they will not be recognized.

on 7th instant at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
S. C. de BUSSIERRE,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 2, 1913. 22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship *Hitch*
Mary, having arrived from the above
Ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed

and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Instructions are given to the contrary be-
fore Noon, To-DAY.
Goods not cleared before the 7th July,
will be subject to rent.
Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Com-
missioners of Customs.

signees and the Co.'s representatives as appointed honr. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON KISEN KAISHA

Hongkong, July 2, 1913. Agents. 808

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